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硕士学位论文

基于酶联免疫斑点技术的水痘-带状疱疹病  
毒中和抗体检测方法的建立

Development of an Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Spot  
Assay-based Neutralization Assay for Varicella-Zoster Virus

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## 摘要

水痘-带状疱疹病毒 (Varicella Zoster Virus, VZV) 是引起水痘和带状疱疹的病原体, 具有严重的危害性。目前已有基于 vOka 株的水痘减毒活疫苗上市, 在较好地预防水痘的同时, 却增加了接种者带状疱疹的发生风险。由 VZV 引发的带状疱疹目前尚缺乏特效治疗药物。VZV 中和抗体在阻断病毒体内扩散及感染中起到重要的作用, 同时也有望成为带状疱疹的特异治疗药物。然而, 目前对于 VZV 中和抗体的检测方法仍存在许多问题, 难于同时满足快速、准确、高通量的需求。为此, 本研究探索建立一种新型的基于酶联免疫斑点法的 VZV 中和抗体高通量检测方法。

本研究首先探索获得可高效检测感染细胞内病毒抗原的检测抗体。由于膜蛋白是暴露在 VZV 颗粒表面的包膜组成成分, 存在亲和表位和中和表位, 因此本研究将探索获得具有良好反应特异性和检测灵敏度的 VZV 糖蛋白单抗。通过对 VZV 保护液成分优化和冻融时间的摸索制备获得高滴度的无细胞 VZV 病毒。将无细胞病毒免疫小鼠后筛选获得 6 株可特异性结合 Glycoprotein K(gK) 抗原的单克隆抗体。对这 6 株单克隆抗体进行进一步的表位鉴定, 确定其关键亲和表位处于 gK 的 281~295 位氨基酸。选择其中一株单抗 18A10 进行进一步鉴定, 确定了其最短结合表位和关键氨基酸位点的分布。本研究进一步制备了辣根过氧化物酶标记的 18A10 (HRP-18A10) 用于 VZV 感染细胞的酶联免疫斑点检测, 对系统进行检测时间、感染滴度等优化, 成功建立了较为稳定的 VZV 中和抗体酶联免疫斑点检测方法。与传统的空斑减少法平行比较, 新型酶联免疫斑点检测法对鼠血清标本的检测特异性为 100%, 检测结果一致性为 95.65%, 显示了新方法具有良好的可靠性。VZV 中和抗体酶联免疫斑点检测法的检测时间仅需 2 天, 可在 96 孔板中利用自动化的仪器设备进行快速检测, 避免了传统方法的主观误差, 有利于进行快速高通量检测。

综上所述, 本研究通过筛选获得了 VZV-gK 的特异性单克隆抗体, 并应用于建立 VZV 中和抗体酶联免疫斑点检测法, 相比于空斑减少法, 存在省时、高通量检测的明显优势, 并且能够保证血清样本的检测正确率, 可为临床血清的检测

和实验室中和表位研究提供更多支持。

关键词：水痘-带状疱疹病毒；单克隆抗体 18A10；中和酶联免疫斑点检测

厦门大学博硕士学位论文摘要库

## Abstract

VZV, a high contagious virus, causes chicken pox and Herpes zoster (HZ). As better prevention of chickenpox based on live attenuated vOka vaccine, increasing HZ risk of vaccine recipients. By now, HZ caused by VZV is lack of specific treatment. VZV neutralizing antibodies play an important role in blocking of viral diffusion and infection, are also expected to be specific treatment to HZ. The traditional clinical detection methods of VZV cannot meet the needs of fast, accurate and high-throughput at the same time. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to establish a new detection method for VZV neutralization antibodies based on Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Spot Assay (ELISPOT).

To achieve the goal, the key is obtaining the excellent detection antibody. The antibody to VZV glycoprotein would be the best choice, because the glycoprotein is exposed to the surface of the VZV particles and forming the envelope where the most critical affinity or neutralizing epitope may exist. In this study, the easily accessible cell-free virus with high titer was gained by optimizing the protective solution and the thawing time. Six monoclonal antibodies specifically binding Glycoprotein K (gK) were obtained by mice immunization of cell-free virus. These 6 monoclonal antibodies' epitopes were gK 281~295aa. MAb 18A10, one of these six, was identified for its shortest binding epitope and the distribution of key amino acid sites. Once the detail of MAb 18A10 was clear, HRP-18A10 was prepared for VZV ELISPOT. After further optimization of sensitivity and time-consuming, the VZV Neutralization Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Spot Assay (N-ELISPOT) was ultimately established. Compared to the traditional plaque reduction assay, the consistency of neutralization titers gained by the two methods was 95.65%, and correct rate of N-ELISPOT detection of mouse serum samples was 100%. The N-ELISPOT was reliable. The VZV N-ELISPOT was done in 96 wells and cost 2 days. While the plaque-reduction assay was done in 24 wells or 6 wells, and cost 7

days generally.

In summary, this study obtained gK specific antibody 18A10 and then applied in VZV N-ELISPOT. N-ELISPOT can ensure the correct rate of serum samples with great advantages of time-consuming and throughput compared to traditional plaque-reduction assay. It is expected to supporting clinical serum detection and neutralization epitope research in laboratory by authenticated as one of VZV neutralization assays.

Key Words: VZV;MAb 18A10;N-ELISPOT



## Abbreviations

VZV: Varicella Zoster Virus,水痘带状疱疹病毒

HSV:Herpes simplex virus,单纯疱疹病毒

CMV:Cytomegalovirus,巨细胞病毒

HCMV:human cytomegalovirus,人巨细胞病毒

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus,人免疫缺陷病毒

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome,获得性免疫缺陷综合症

PHN: Postherpetic neuralgia,带状疱疹后神经痛

bp:Base Pair,碱基对

aa: Amino Acid,氨基酸

Luc: luciferase,荧光素酶

GFP: Green Fluorescent Protein,绿色荧光蛋白

kD: kilo Daltons,千道尔顿

MW: Molecular Weight,分子量

Kan: Kanamycin,卡那霉素

Amp: Ampicillin,氨苄青霉素

Ig: Immunoglobulin,免疫球蛋白

FBS: Fetal Bovine Serum,胎牛血清

PEG: Polyethylene Glycol,聚乙二醇

DMSO: Dimethyl Sulfoxide,二甲亚砜

MAB: Monoclonal Antibody,单克隆抗体

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid, 脱氧核糖核酸

RNA: Ribonucleic acid,核糖核酸

ORF:Open Reading Frame,开放阅读框

PFU:Plaque Forming Unit,空斑形成单位

BAC: bacterial artificial chromosome,细菌人工染色体

HRP: Horseradish Peroxidase,辣根过氧化物酶

GAM: Goat Anti-Mouse,山羊抗小鼠

pH: Hydrogen ion Concentration,氢离子浓度指数

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction, 聚合酶链式反应

FISH:Fluorescent in situ hybridization,荧光原位杂交

WB:Western blotting,蛋白免疫印迹

IF: Indirect Immunofluorescent Assay,间接免疫荧光检测

ELISA: Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbant Assay,酶联免疫吸附测定

ELISPOT: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Spot Assay,酶联免疫斑点检测

CFT: Complement-Fixation Tests,补体结合实验

IAHA:Immune Adherence Hemagglutination,免疫粘附血凝实验

FAMA:Fluorescent Antibody-to-Membrane Antigen,膜抗原荧光抗体检测

PRA:Plaque-Reduction Assay,空斑减少实验

N- ELISPOT:Neutralization Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Spot Assay,中和酶联免疫斑点检测

WHO: World Health Organization,世界卫生组织

SCID:Severe combined immune deficiency mice,重症联合免疫缺陷鼠

DC: Dendritic cell,树突状细胞

EM:Electronic microscope,电子显微镜

SNP:Single nucleotide polymorphism analysis,全基因组单核苷酸多态性分析

TGN: Trans-Golgi network,反式高尔基体网络

Ag:Antigen,抗原

Ab:Antibody,抗体

FITC: Fluorescein isothiocyanate,异硫氰酸荧光素

MOI:Multiplicity of infection,感染复数

# 目录

摘要.....	I
Abstract.....	III
Abbreviations .....	V
目录.....	VII
Contents .....	X
第一章前言 .....	1
1 水痘带状疱疹病毒概述 .....	1
2 VZV 流行病学 .....	2
3 VZV 分子生物学特征 .....	5
3.1 疱疹病毒科.....	5
3.2 水痘带状疱疹病毒形态学和基因组结构.....	6
4 糖蛋白研究进展 .....	8
4.1 糖蛋白包膜在病毒传播过程中的重要性.....	8
4.2 糖蛋白的结构、功能及其相互作用.....	9
5 水痘-带状疱疹疫苗研究与应用 .....	12
5.1 传统水痘疫苗.....	12
5.2 带状疱疹疫苗.....	12
5.3 亚单位疫苗.....	13
5.4 DNA 疫苗 .....	14
6 VZV 体外检测手段 .....	14
6.1 补体结合实验.....	15
6.2 免疫粘附血凝实验.....	15
6.3 酶联免疫吸附检测.....	16
6.4 膜抗原荧光抗体检测.....	16

6.5 空斑减少实验.....	16
<b>7 水痘和带状疱疹的治疗进展 .....</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1 水痘和带状疱疹的治疗.....	17
7.2 PHN 治疗.....	19
<b>8 本论文研究的目的、思路和方法 .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>第二章材料与方法 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>1 材料 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
1.1 主要设备.....	21
1.2 常用耗材.....	22
1.3 菌株、质粒、细胞株、病毒株.....	22
1.4 分子生物学常用试剂.....	23
1.5 溶液及培养基配制.....	24
<b>2 方法 .....</b>	<b>27</b>
2.1 常规分子生物学实验方法.....	27
2.2 常规细胞生物学实验方法.....	32
2.3 单克隆抗体的制备.....	35
<b>第三章结果与分析 .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>1 重组 VZV 的培养 .....</b>	<b>41</b>
1.1 重组病毒的来源.....	41
1.2 VZV 在 ARPE-19 中的传代.....	42
<b>2 VZV 无细胞病毒制备方法的研究.....</b>	<b>42</b>
2.1 VZV 病毒颗粒特殊性 .....	42
2.2 保护液成分.....	43
2.3 冻融次数与保护液的影响.....	43
2.4 保护液 pH 对病毒活力的影响.....	44
2.5 冻融后的使用时效.....	45
2.6 长期的保存.....	46
<b>3 VZV 特异性单克隆抗体制备 .....</b>	<b>47</b>
3.1 无细胞病毒免疫 Balb/c 小鼠 .....	47

3.2 多抗血清检测.....	47
<b>4 抗体性质及鉴定 .....</b>	<b>51</b>
4.1 WB 分析抗体性质 .....	51
4.2 IF 分析抗体性质 .....	52
4.3 重组子转染鉴定抗体特异性.....	53
4.4 MAb 18A10 表位鉴定 .....	55
<b>5 MAb 18A10 在 ELISPOT 中的应用 .....</b>	<b>61</b>
5.1 ELISPOT 概述.....	61
5.2 ELISPOT 优化.....	61
5.3 病毒检测范围.....	65
<b>6 中和酶联免疫斑点检测 (N-ELISPOT) .....</b>	<b>66</b>
6.1 N-ELISPOT 的必要性 .....	66
6.2 N-ELISPOT 检测鼠血清 .....	66
6.3 中和滴度的定义.....	66
6.4 N-ELISPOT 和空斑减少法的比较 .....	67
<b>讨论.....</b>	<b>70</b>
1 无细胞病毒 .....	70
2 VZV 单抗筛选 .....	70
3 ELISPOT 的局限与潜力 .....	71
<b>小结.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>参考文献 .....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>致谢.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>附录.....</b>	<b>82</b>

## Contents

<b>Abstract in Chinese.....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Abstract in English .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>Chapter 1:Preface .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Overview of VZV .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Epidemiology of VZV .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3Molecular biological characteristics of VZV .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Herpesviridae .....	5
3.2 Morphologyand genome structure of VZV.....	6
<b>4 Progress of glycoprotein .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 The importance ofglycoprotein in the VZV spread .....	8
4.2 Structure,function and interaction ofglycoprotein .....	9
<b>5 Research and application of VZV vaccine .....</b>	<b>12</b>
5.1 Traditional chickenpox vaccine .....	12
5.2 Hepers zoster vaccine .....	12
5.3 Subunit vaccine.....	13
5.4 DNA vaccine.....	14
<b>6 Detection of VZV in vitro .....</b>	<b>14</b>
6.1 Complement-fixation tests .....	15
6.2 Immune adherence hemagglutination .....	15
6.3 Enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay .....	16
6.4 Fluorescent antibody-to-membrane antigen .....	16
6.5 Plaque-reduction assay.....	16
<b>7 Progress of chickenpox and shingles treatment .....</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1 The treatment of chickenpox and shingles.....	17

7.2 The treatment of PHN .....	19
<b>8 The meaning and content of this research .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Chapter 2:Materials and methods.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>1 Materials .....</b>	<b>21</b>
1.1 Major equipments .....	21
1.2 Common supplies.....	22
1.3 Bacterial strains,plasmids,cell lines,virus .....	22
1.4 Molecular biology reagents.....	23
1.5 Preparation of solution and media .....	24
<b>2 Methods.....</b>	<b>27</b>
2.1 General experimental methods of molecular biology .....	27
2.2 General experimental methods of cell biology .....	32
2.3 Preparation of monoclonal antibodies .....	35
<b>Chapter 3: Results and Analysis.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>1 Recombinant VZV culturing.....</b>	<b>41</b>
1.1 Source of recombinant virus .....	41
1.2 Passage of VZV in ARPE-19 cells.....	42
<b>2 Preparation of Cell-free VZV .....</b>	<b>42</b>
2.1 Particularity of VZV particles.....	42
2.2 Components of protection solution.....	43
2.3 The impact of protective solution and freeze-thaw times .....	43
2.4 The impact of protective solutions pH.....	44
2.5 Time limitation after freeze-thaw.....	45
2.6 Long-term preservation.....	46
<b>3 VZV-specific monoclonal antibody.....</b>	<b>47</b>
3.1 Balb/c mice immunity of cell-free VZV .....	47
3.2 Detection of mouse serum .....	47
<b>4 Identification of antibodies.....</b>	<b>51</b>
4.1 Western blotting analysis of antibodies .....	51

4.2 Indirect immunofluorescent assay analysis of antibodies.....	52
4.3 Identification of antibody specificity by transfection .....	53
4.4 Epitope identification of MAb 18A10.....	55
<b>5 Application of MAb 18A10 in ELISPOT .....</b>	<b>61</b>
5.1 Overview of ELISPOT .....	61
5.2 Optimization of ELISPOT .....	61
5.3 Detection range of VZV.....	65
<b>6 N-ELISPOT .....</b>	<b>66</b>
6.1 Necessity of N-ELISPOT .....	66
6.2 Detection of mouse serum by N-ELISPOT .....	66
6.3 Definitions of neutralization titers .....	66
6.4 Comparison between N-ELISPOT and PRA.....	67
<b>Discussion.....</b>	<b>70</b>
1 Cell-free VZV .....	70
2 VZV monoclonal antibody screening .....	70
3 Limitations and potential of ELISPOT.....	71
<b>Brief summary.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Reference.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Acknowledgement.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Appendix.....</b>	<b>82</b>



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